GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

BY CHARLES DICKENS

It was horrible to think that I had provided the weapon, however undesignedly, but I could hardly think otherwise. I suffered anaposakable trouble while I considered and reconsidered whether I should at last dissolve the spall of my childhood, and tell Joe all the story. For monthe afterward I every day settled the question finally in the megative, and reopened and reagued it next morning. The continuous after all, to this; the secret was such an old one now, had so go wn into meiand become a part of myself, that I could not tear it away. In a dition to the dread that, having led up to so much mischief, it would be now more likely than ever to alicente Joe from me if he believed it. I had the further restraining dread that he would not believe it, but would assort it with the fabilities. However, I temporized with myself, of course—for, was I not waverier, between right and wrong, when the thing is always done?—and resolves to make a full disclosure if I should see any such new occasion as a new chance of helping in the discovery of the seasilant.

The Constables, and the Biw Street mea from Lordon—for this happened in the days of the extinct red waistcoated police—were about the house for a week or two and did pretty much what I have heard and read of like authorities doing in other such cases. They took up several obviously wrong people, and they ran their heads very hard against wrong ideas, and persisted in trying to fit the circumstances to the ideas, instead of trying to extract ideas from the circumstances. Also, they stood about the door of the Jolly Bargemen, with knewing and reserved looks, that filed the whole neighborhood with admiration; and they had a mysterious manner of taking their drink that was almost as good as taking the cuiprit. But not quite, for they never did it. Long after these coastitution of powers had dispersed, my sister lay very ill in bed. Her signt was di turbed, so that she as we objects multiplied and grasped at visionary tac cups and wine-glasses instead of the realities; he

the substitution of Tea for Joe, and the baker for bacon, were among the mildest of my own mistakes.

However, her temper was greatly improved and the was patient. A tremulous uncertainty of the action of all her limbs soon became a part of her regular state, and afterward at intervals of two or three months, she would often put her hands to her head and would then remain for about a week at a time in some alongwas absention of mind. We were at a lose to find a suitable attendant for her, until a circumstance happened conveniently to relieve us. Mr. Wopele's grand aunt enquered a confirmed habit of living into which she had fallen, and Biddy became a part of our establishment.

It may have been about a month after my sister's reappearance in the kitchen when Biddy came to us with a small speculed bix containing the whole of her worldly effects, and became a blessing to the household. Above all, the was a blessing to Joe, for the dear old fellow was sadly cut up by the constant contemplation of the wreck of his wife, and had been accustomed while attending on her all the evening, to turn to me every now and then, and say, with his blue eyes moistened, "Such a fine figure of a woman as she once were, Pip!" Biddy instantly taking the cleverest charge of her, as though she had studied her from intancy, Joe became able in some sort to appreciae the greater quiet of his life, and to get down to the July Bargemen new and then, for a change that did him go d. It was characteristic of the pelice people that they had all more or less suspected poor Joe (though he never knew it) and that they had te a man sencured in regarding him as one of the deep-astspirit; they had ever encountered.

Biddy's first triumph in her new office was solve a difficulty that had completely vanguished me. I had tried hard at it, but had made nothing of it. Thus it was:

Agaia and again my stater had traced u pon the state a character that looked like a curious

made nothing of it. Thus it was:
Again and again my sister had traced u pon
the state a character that looked like a curious
T. and then, with the utmost eagerness, had
called our attention to it as something she particularly wanted. I had in vain tried every
thing producable that began with a T, from
tar to toast and tub. At length it had come
tart to toast that the size looked like a ham-Into my bead that the sign looked like a hammer, and on my lustily calling that word in my sister's ear she had begun to hammer on the table, and expressed a qualified assent. Thereupen I had brought in all our hammers, one after atother, but wit hout avail. Then I batbought me of a crutch, the shape being much the same, and I borrowed one of a cripple in the village, and displayed it to my aister with cosaiderable confidence. But she shook her head to that extent, when she was shown it, that we were terrified lest, in her weak and shattered state, she should dislocate that recek.

When my sister found that Biddy was very

When my sister found that Biddy was very quick to understand her, this mysterious sign immediately reappeared on the slate. Biddy looked thoughtfully at it, heard my explanation, looked thoughtfully at it, heard my explanation, looked thoughtfully at my sister, looked thoughtfully at Joe (who was always respresented on the slate by his initial letter) and ran into the forge, followed by Joe and me. "Why, of course!" cried Biddy, with an explant face. "Don't you see? It's him." Orlick, without a doubt! She had lost his name, and could only signify him by his hammer. We told him why we wanted him to come into the kitchen, and he slowly laid down his hammer, wiped his brow with his arm, took another wipe at it with his abron, and came slouching out, with a curious loose, was abond bend in the knees that strongly distinguished him.

vagabond bend in the knees that strongly distinguished him.

I confess that I expected to see my sister dencues him, and that I was disappointed by the different result. She manifested the greatest anxiety to be on good terms with him; was evidently much pleased by his being at length produced, and motioned that she would have him gives a mething to drink. She watched his countenance as if she were particularly wishful to be assured that he took kindly to his reception; she showed every possible desire to conciliate him; and there was an air of humble propitiation in all she did, such as I have seen pervade the beging of a frightened child toward a hard matter. After that day, a day rarely passed without her drawing the hammer on her side, and without Orlick's sloy hing in and standing doggedly before her, slov hing in and standing doggedly before her, as h he knew no more than I did what to make of it.

CHAPTER XVI.

I now fell into a regular routine of apprenticeship life, which was varied, beyond the limits of the village and the marshes, by no more remarkable circumstance than the arrival of my birthday and my paying another visit to M'ss Havisham. I found Miss Sarah Pocket will on daty at the gets; I found Miss Havisham just at had left her; and she spoke of Estella in the very same way, if not in the wery same words. The laterview lasted but a few minutes, and she gave me a guines when I Estella in the vary same way, if not in the very same words. The interview lasted but a few minutes, and she gave me a guinea when I was going and told me to come again on my mext birthday. I may mention at once that this became an annual custom. I tried to decline taking the guineaj on the first occasion, but with no batter effect than causing her to ask me, very sagrily, if I expected more? Then, and after that, I took it.

So unchanging was the dull old house, the yellow light in the darkened room, the faded spectre in the chair by the dressing table glass, that I felt as if the stopping of the clocks had stopped. The is that mysterious place, and, while I and every thing else outside it grew older, it stood still. Daylight mover entered the heuse as to my thoughts and rememberances of it, any more than as to the actual fact. It bewildered me, and under its induence I continued at heart to hate my trade and to be ashamed.

Imperceptibly I became conscious of a change in Biddy, however. Her shoes came up at the heel, her hair grew bright and neat, her hands were always clean. She was not beautiful—she was common, and could not be like Estella—but she was pleasant and wholesome and sweet tempered. She had not been with us more than a year (I remember her being nawly out of mourning at the time it struck me), Continuedon the Fourth Page Continuedon the Fourth Page

THE



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THE WEEKLY SUN

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

Better Rations for Volunicets. The following extract is from a report of

The following extract is from a report of a special Inspector recently appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the Commissariat Department of the Army.

Mon. Simon Cammon, Secretary of War.

Dear Sir:—The duties imposed upon me by your order of the Sth. ult., were to assis: in protecting the volunteer troops of Pennsyivania now in the service of the Government against wrongs and impositions, and appointing me as inspector of subsistence, the character and quality, as well as quantity furnished them, and especially of the pork and beef and other salted provisions.

Since my two former reports, I have not found it necessary to object to any of the provisions furnished the troops, they having been of good quality, and subgether unexceptionable. There are some things, however, which I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Dapartment to.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Dapartment to.

The first and greatest is the neglect to furnish the troops with fresh beaf, frequently and regularly. Many of them have for years prior to entering the service of the Government used almost exclusively fresh meat, and to be auddenly, almost entirely, fed on very fine, but very fat salt pork or beef is to them, for a session at least, equivalent to leaving them without meat at all. In many instances, regiments have been for ten days and more without fresh meat of any kind, and this in regions of country where large droves of fat catter are almost daily passing within from six to two live hours of the several camps of the troops.

In addition to this want of fresh meat, which

In addition to this want of fresh meat, which appears to me to be essential to the health and comfort of the troops, they require occasionally vegetables, which I am informed can be obtained put up in a concertrated form. Prokles wound also make an agreeable and cheap addition to the soldiers' fare. With scarcely a perceptible increase of the cost of rations, attention to these things would be of great imp riance to the army.

I must report, as before, that in many instances much of the complaint is owing to the infliciency of regimental quartermasters.

Another subject to which I would especially call the attention of the department is the m de of cooking the food in nearly every camp I have visited. The coffes, which is furnished in a raw or green state, is, in the process of to setting, about one half reduced to charcoal, and much of the rem inder remains as green as when it came from the merchants' wareroom, consequently nearly all the healthful and stimulating effects of the coffee are lost.—When flour is furnished, the crade efforts of the "cooks for the day," to make cakes frequently ends in the production of an article when flour is furnished, the crade efforts of the "cooks for the day," to make cakes frequently ends in the production of an article when flour is furnished, the crade efforts of the "cooks for the day," to make cakes frequently ends in the production of an article when the second to sak it in water a few hours, or use additional water in boiling it, a palatable dinnar would be the result instead of meat so salt as scarcely to be edible.

The question naturally arises, How will you correct these grievance? Have you any remedy? In answering, I confess I have no fully developed plan; yet I would very easily alter many of them. Let military discipline remedy the first great difficulty—the want of fresh meat. Let its power be also felt where there is an inefficient Brigade or Regiment to restable, exercities and formation and fresh the results of the confession and formation and fresh and for

there is an inefficient Brigade or Begimsstal Quarter-master.

Secondly, I would provide for each regiment a portable oven, sufficiently large to furnish fresh bread two or three times a week. I would provide a good cook for each company, or a set of cooks for every regiment, whose duty it should be to toast and cook all the coffice, cook the meat, make soup, and do all the cooking required in large quantities sufficient for the company or regiment. This system of preparing the food for the men carefully elaborated and efficiently carried out, would soon tell upon the comfort, discipline, and efficiency of the troops.

In making the foregoing suggestions I would state that I do so from a firm conviction that much, very much, can be done to improve camp life at a cost so comparatively small as to be almost inappreciable.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS OCCURRENCES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.-The following is taken from the correspondence of Rev. S B. Bencan, one of the Secretaries of the London Bible Society:

Barder, one of the Secretaries of the London Bible Society:

"Dr Schauffler, of the American Mission, brought me a short time since, a Persian, who bolds a mi lary commission under the Sultan. He was present at the defense of Kars, and was several medals as the bargs of his bravery. He is a man of considerable property, and resides in Western Persia. He was born and brought up a Mohammedan, and retained his faith in the Koran until the following circumstances occurred. About twenty years ago, a person, who is unknown, came to his estates for the purpose of selling the Scripture; to the Armetians who cultivated the soil. The Bible was received with the utmost engeness by these poor people. The fact that they had become possessed of the Scripture was known, and the consequence was a violent persecution. Several or the Armenians ware driven into banishment; others succeeded in concessing their books, and at every favorable opportunity diligently read them. Thus there was a preparation for what was to follow.—Sore seven years subsequently an unknown; divided a german by high passed through wise a preparation for what was to london.

Some seven years subsequently an unknown individual, a German by birth, passed through the same district, and, as no other accommodation could be secured, he was permitted to take up his abode at the house of the above named. no his abode at the bouse of the above named officer. He soon began to speak to his host of Christ and the Bible. The officer became deeply interested, and would not permit his guest to continue his journey. He detained him several days in his dwelling, and then sent for one of the Armenian Bible readers to converse with the stranger who had brought such marvellous tidings. The Armenian published marketings are supported by the detailed an existence of the stranger who had brought such marvellous tidings. The Armenian published market head a maximum had a marketing the stranger who had never head a marketing the stranger than the stranger who had never head a marketing the stranger than the stranger who had never head a marketing the stranger than the brought such marvellous tidings. The Armenian, who had never heard a missionary, was perfectly enraptured with the conversation of the visitor, and remained with him several hours. He then conjured the officer not to permit the stranger to depart on any account. The stranger was constrained by the importunity of the officer and the Armenian to sojourn for a time on the estate. The Armenian gradually brought others to converse with him and

nity of the officer and the Armenian to sejourn for a time on the estate. The Armenian gradually brought others to converse with him and thus a circle was formed secretly of Armenians, Mohammedans, and Russians, to the extent of fifteen or twenty individuals. The visitor remained for three years, meeting with and instructing this group of earnest inquirers after truth. His partial concealment became necessary to ward eff suspicion, and to effect this his host furnished him with a variety of costumes. At one time he went out in the dress of a Parsian, then as a Circassian, then as a Turk, so that he remained unmolested.

And now for ten years past these few persons have assembled, for the purpose of reading the New Testament and offering up united prayer. They have had no missionary aid; by the Spirit's teaching they have discovered truth after truth till they rejoiced in the assurance of the Savior's love. The whole affair has come to the knowledge of the missionaries in consequence of the officer coming to Conetaninople for the twofold purpose of making irquiries of the missionaries, and of soliciting from the Turkish government release for further military service, an object in which he happily succeeded; and he is now returning to his estates, to devote himself to the welfare of the little church that has been gathered in his hones. He has given every poof of his sincerity, and when asked the other day by one of the missionaries whether he loved Christ, his eyes instantly filled with teats.

Another fact was mentioned to me by Dr.

he loved Christ, his eyes instantly filled with tears.

Another fact was mentioned to me by Dr. SCHAUFFLER. Lately the chief saint of the Bektashre Dervisthes, a man of eighty years of age, before whom all the Pashas rise and kiss his hand, held a meeting, attended by eighteen distinguished Dervishes at his own residence. He had previously sent to Mr. WILLIAMS for a Bible. From this he proceeded to read to the assembly, commending the book to all present, and telling them that SELIM EFFERD (Mr. W) know the way to heaven. He moreover urg of them to listen to him, and sent one of them to Mr. WILLIAMS to kiss his hands for him. Such facts I am assured, are of not unfrequent occurrence, and they plainly indicate the change which is gradually coming over the Mohammedan mind. Faith in the Koran daily grows weeker, the attendance upon the W) know the way to heaven. He moreover urg d them to listen to him, and sent one of them to Mr. Williams to kiss his hands for him. Such facts I am assured, are of not unfrequent occurrence, and they plainly indicate the change which is grafuslly coming over the Mohammedan mind. Faith in the Koran daily grows weeker, the attendance upon the Mosques diminishes, and the way is preparing for another of the strange and wonderful

works of God, which in these last days have so often made our ears to tingle. May HE hasten it in His own time."— Bible Soc. Record.

is in His own time."—Bible Soc. Record.

A Soldier's Story.

The chaplain of one of the Bay State regiments, in a letter to his friends. writes hopefully of the religious feelings of the soldiers: My preaching on Sunday was listened to with more attention than I expected, and I am happy to add that I have a fair prospect of organizing a numerous band to form a prayer meeting. I left sectarismism at home, and teach only the Word of G.d in its simplest form, civested of every shade of creed.

One evening after our prayer meeting had dispersed, I was waited on by a soldier, who raid that he had been present, and that the exercises had made a deep impression on his indicated. He stated that after a series of mis fortunes, he went West and accumulated a handsome property, and married an amiable and accomplished young lady; but she was qui a expensive in her habits, and as he almost doated on her, gratified her in everything. They lived happily together three years, when he was overtaken by commercial cistress, and lost all. His wife, whose every wish he had labored to anticipate, could not face poverty. She descried him, and went to her parents. Her cruelty almost broks his heart; but being of rather a sangaine temperament, he once more faced the world, and after a few years perseverance, was again successful. His wife, however, in the meantime, had obtained a divorce, and he con learned to forget her.

He ma ried again, and was again quite happy, with an abundance of this world's goods to keep him and his family confortable; and he was beginning to think that bad luck had ceased to pursue him. But, poor fellow, he soon learned that there is no condition of his beyond the reson of change. In 1859 and '69, he lost all his property, and became desperate. He may respect will be sought reise in drinking, and sank rapidly from respectability to degradation. Tired of life, yet unwilling to destroy himself, he en listed, with the determination to seek hope and consolation in the glorious Gospel of our blessed Redsemer. I h

duty, loves his country and is willing to die for her.

In a later latter the Chaplain says:—I have now established a singing school, which is well attended. Our prayer meetings number over 15 y, and the proceedings are highly interesting. My time, I assure you, is well occupied, and the labor I have imposed upon myself is most agreeable. I speak as plainly to the soldiers about their sins as I spoke to my congregation at home, but with better results. The men of war have sense enough to perceive that I speak so only for their good, whereas a few of my brothers. I fear, did not comprehend my motives.—Boston Traveller.

Letter from Mrs. Linco n. it has been published in the Southern papers that the sympath as of the President's wife are with the secessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians does not indicate it:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

June 20, 1861.

COL JOHN FAY:

My Dear Sir: It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapoes, to be used in the defense of national sover-ignty upon the s.il of Kentucky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native state. I have never cassed to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of fond and fillal pride. In every effort of industrial energy, in every enterprise of honor and valor, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the connectousness that, at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and parricidal hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the insulted flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defense they must be invincible.

Please accept, sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother state, of the nide with which I my mother state, of the p-ide with which have always regarded the exploits of her sons and of the confidence which I feel in the ulti and of the confidence which I lead in the unit-mate loyalty of her people, who, while never forgetting the homage which their beloved s are may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our com-

Yours very sincerely, MARY LINCOLN.
Col. JOHN FAY.

Louisville Journal

The Lyons journals mention the arrest of a man who is supposed to have committed several murders in the vicisity of that city, his victims in every case being servant girls. His last attempt was made upon a young woman named Marke Piches, employed in a silk manufactory. She met the man last week, and he asked her if she knew any young woman in want of a situation, as he was looking for a servant for his master, who lived at a chateau a few miles from Lyons. Tempted by the wages offered, she agreed to take the place herself.—She scorrdingly went by rail from Lyons to Montluel, which the man sid was the nearest station to his master's chateau. On alighting at Montluel, the fellow took the girl's tunk on his shoulder, and said they would go the nearest way across the fields. After walking some distance he pretended to be tired, and said he would hide the trunk among the vines, and fetch it in his master's cart. The A Wholesale Marderer. and said he would hide the trunk among the vines, and fetch it in his master's cart. The girl's suppl ions were soon afterwards excited by seeing the man pick up a large stone, and she accordingly kept a shart distance behind him. After waking some time in this manner, the man turned back sudd-nly, and tried to throw a cord with a running neose over her head. She, however, succeeded in getting away, and met a rarde-champaire, who went back with her to look for her box, but it was gone. The man was soon after apprehended. In his lodgings we've found seven umbrellas, and articles of fe male apparel evidently belonging to diffirant persons. It is certain that two girls have been murdered and several robbed under similar male apparer

persons. It is certain that two girls have been
murdered and several robbed under similar
circumstances, and there seems good reason to
suppose that the man in custody is the
author of these crimes.

Met Vicience in Mebile.

Captain Jones, who resides 17 miles above Mobile, was the owner of a schooner in which he was in the habit of making extended excursions from the shore. On one occasion a storm compelled him to take refuge in Pensacola, and, passing the blockading squadron, he was arrested in the city on a charge of treasonable correspondence but was honorably acquitted and discharged. The news of his supposed treason, however, spread to Mobile, and the Vigilance Committee now ruling that city, determined to Lynch him, and when Captain Jones arrived there, and was about taking the cars to join his wife, the committee found him, and producing ropes, with which they are always 'urnished, swurg him up to a tree by the roacide in spite of his protestations of inno cence. The dead body was given up to his wife who, amidst her unutterable suffering, devoted weeks to the object of freeing his memory from the aspersions of the mob. She proved teyond a doubt, that her husband while living was a firm and unwavering secessionist, the idea of betraying his native state having never entered his mind, and this she compatied the Mobile papers to acknowledge and publish. And thus is this "reign of terror" perished one secessionist at the hands of his own friends. This tragedy almost equals seme of the incidents of the first French Revolution.

Secession Capture at Magnineburg. Mob Violence lu Mobile,

Secession Capture at Martinsburg.

Colonel Franz Stroger, of Missouri, who has proved himself not only a brave man but a practical soldier, is a European officer who served with distinction in the Revolution of 1848, where he first drew his sword for liberty. He is a native of Baden, and was graduated at the military school at Carlsrube. He entered the regular army of Baden, and was advenced to the aft of Uniof Adjutant in 1817. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his commission. He was commander of the Republican forces in the Grand Duchy of Baden, under the provisional government of the Republican forces in the Grand Duchy of Baden, under the provisional government of Hackers, Strauvz and Breenane, and conducted the campaign with great skill. The insurrection having been finally suppressed by the Prussian army, Six-cer was held to be a suppressed by the Prussian army, Six-cer mand others of his compatriots also found refuge.

Col. Sixear resided for several years in St. Leuis, and on the first call of the President for troops to defend the Government against the machine strong the first strong a regiment af German trops in St. Louis. Heckers his firmer suprior, left his pleasant home in Ihinois with his son, and both entered as privates in Sts. Gal's regiment. This prompt and patriotic movement of the German population fired the emulation of their fellow countrymen in Illinois, who immediately organized a Jager regiment in that state, and sent for Heckers to become their commander.

At first Hackers declined, declaring that he preferred fighting as a private under his old friend in whom he had more conditacte than himself, but yielded at isst and processed to Illin is to assume the colonalcy of the Jagers.

It is a singular fact that on the first appearance of the President's processment for the Colonal Stroger was first and the server of the President's processed that the could be more useful in Missouri. He preferred to adhere to the fortunes of the leyal Garmans in St. Louis, fully assured that they would d

A Letter from Fever Castwright.

Bro. Mastar I send you a five dollar bil on a Missouri bank, which you will cred t to my accunt. Ala, for lilinois, our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have bad all I owe you, but the rags died on my hands. If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expenses to me, but to the secessionists. I nope General Lyen will catch tory Jackson and rang him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, and shoot down every traiter they come to. If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that this glorious Government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of tories. The army worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men neel halp to kill traiters, call on Illinois. We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivers of blood will flow, but this Union must stand though the heavens fall.

Perren Cartwright. A Louer from Pour Castwelcht.

Facts and Rumers. Facts and Russers.

JEFF. DAVIS and his brother Joz have, it is stated. recently invested over \$200,000 in Paris in view of a comfortable retreat in case of contingencies. The people of France however there of late evinced too great a devotion to liberty to be congenial to them, and they may select England as their future home in case they escape the traitor's doom.

MR CARLILL, who has been chosen United States Senator from Virginia for the long term, was a member of the House of Hepresentatives and has been in that body before. Mr. W. T. WILLEY, of Monongahela, is a new man in national politics.

national politics.

WILLARD'S HOTEL in Washington has changed hands. Three enterprising Poiladelphia gentlemen, formerly of the Girard House, have purchased the good-will, and leased the building.

GEOGGE B. DODGE, the newly appointed Marshal of Police of Baltimore, in place of the notorious Marshal KANE, has ordered the return of the troops to their former quarthe return of the troops to their former quarters, in the suburbs. No soldier is hereafter to enter the city without a written pass from his captain or colonel, and then they are forbidden te carry arms of any kind, and are erjoined to obey the city ordinances. Thus there will be no interference with the rights of any citizens in Baltimore except that treason will not be permitted to manifest itself.

The last Sheamen brought friendly assurances from all the governments of Europe

surances from all the governments of Europe-except England, which country continue

sullen.

PROFESSOR HENRY, of the Smithscnian Institute, has prepared blanks, which he incloses to the officers of the respective regiments, to have filled up and returned. The plan is in conformity with that of other countries, and, if followed up, will prove to be of great value in obtaining a report of the comparative height, weight, etc., of our men.

General Scott.

A correspondent from Washington does not coincide with the opinion of newspaper field marchals respecting the dilatoriness of the Commander-in-chief. He says: "The Lord be praised for endowing one man

"The Lord be praised for endowing one man in this fast, bustling age, with the graces of allence and patience. Even the Homeric Jove is not more sablime than Gen. Scorr at this hour, calmly gathering his thunderbolts. Said a gentleman to him the other day, 'General, the people are impatient for results.' 'Yes, sir, I know it,' he replied, 'but they expect successful results. War is my profession; I have made it the study of a life, and I am now too old to I an. War, sir, requires money, men, time and patience. And,' with exphasis, 'President Legal's had have all these. There, more playfully, he continued. these. Ther, more playfully, he continued, the march an army and then retreat, consumes sho leather, and that, for the body of men under my charge, is an important considera-

The Pay and Pensian of Valuntes, a.

The fellowing recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

1. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to pay the same as regular troops.

II. If disabled by wounds received in service or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.

III. If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is

of the United States, leaving a widow, she is eatitled to what pay is due her husband and a pension. If there is no widow, the child or children of such volunteer are enti-led to the pay and a pension until they are sixteen years

IV. If there is no widow or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of decendants are en i led to pay due the volunteer at the time of his death—no persion.

The South Divided.

A gentleman lately arrived at New York from the South, who has accurate knowledge of the condition of things, says that even in alabama there is but a bare majority now for secession, and there are counties in the northern part of the state where it is not even yet safe to talk secession. He is confident that Mississippi is still for the Union, though dragooned into secession, and Arkansas is anything but manimus for saccesion. He says the great strength of the robels lies in their belief that borthern men are cowards and will not fight. Lorthern men are cowards and will not fight. The first great victory of the government, he thinks, will dispel this illusion, and cause a quick collapse of the whole secession move-

PATER VAN BUSKIRK, of Washington, is 99 years old. He was on the revolutionary pension list as a private. As such he had received \$5 a month. But he claimed to have been assistant forage master, and he recently found the evidence to establish his claim. He is therefore awarded arregrages to the amount of \$16,

Parson Brownlow Anary.

Parson Beawslew Asary.

Parson Beawslew having best informed of a conspiracy to seeze him and other Union men in Tennessee, and carry them in irous to Montgomery, don't like it, and says:

"Let the rallroad whereon Union men are conveyed to Montgomery in irona, be aternally and hopelessly destreyed. Let the property of men be consumed and let their lives pay the forfeit, and the names will be given. Let the fire of patriotic vengesine be built upon the Union alters of the whole land, and let them go ont where these conspirators live, like the fires of the Lord that consumed Nadan and Asihu, the two sons of Aanon, for presumption less sacriligious? It we are incarcerated at Montgomery or executed there or even elsewhere, all the consolation we want is to know that our partizan finds have visited upon our parsecutors, certain secssion lead era a most terrible vengeance. Let u be done. Rost Tennessee, though the gates of hell be forced and the heavens fall?"

Giving Chase with Billy Luly.

The following anecdote is strictly trae. It is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who went out in a vessel for St. Thomas: "We were chased by a privateer off King Channel, on Sunday morning. The villain was close in unser land, in a small sloop, with about twenty-five men. When he d soovered us we were nearly becalmed. He gave chase and came down very fast on us. I thought there was no chance to escaps but by stratagem, and having on board a man whom I could metamorphose into any thing, I said to the captain that he had better make a gua of Billar Lour, and give chase in term. We see codingly went to werk put a black cap on Billar about the trathat he had better make a gua of Billar Lour, and give chase in term. We see codingly went to werk put a black cap on Billar about the twenty five bead, stretched him fore and aft on the kell of the boat, with a rope made fast to his beels, so that we could alide him on the centre of gravity freely, and pointed his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a 'long Tom, 'the next thing

A N.w Reyal Basbie.

A N.-w Reyal Basbie.

Queen Vickoria has instituted a new order of knighthood for India, to be called the Most Exalted Order of the S'ar of India, designed to commemorate her accession to that government, and to reward those who shall distinguish themselves by valor or merit in that empire. Her Majesty and her successors are to be sovereigns of the Order, and the Governor General of India, for the time being, the principal Knight. Lords Cuxde, Carning, Govern, and a number of distinguished English and native officers and civilians, are already appointed Knights; and Prince albert and the Prince of Wales have been designated as Extra Knights.

The Apaches.

The Indians have placed themselves in an attitude of open hostility to the whites in Arizans. During the winter some of the bands professed friendship and received rations regularly from the sgent. But at the end of May, even these few threw off the mask beg un hostilities, kiled several whites, and took possession of a large quantity of stock in the neigh borhood of the copper mines.

It is preumed that the Apaches have determined upon having a general war with the United States, and that they will not learn the folly of such an experiment until they shall have received a castigation commensurate with the audacity they have displayed. In consequence of these recent demonstrations on the part of these Indians, it is said that the Pino Alto mines have been abandoned, the settlements on the Rio Mimbres deserted and everything left to the mercy of the savages.

One morning I noticed a woman and a little girl busily examining the contents of an ash barrel. As I looked the woman pulled out a bunch of withered flowers. She gave them to the child who after one admiring glance hastily hid them under her little shawl as if afraid they would be taken from her. They were treasures to her, and parhaps the eyes that had gazed on their fresh beauty, never erjoyed them as she did. Truly the flowers are God's ewn little missionaries—though of the earth, they belong more than other earthly things to the soul. Besatiful flowers making his heart glad, will teach the little child that God loves him. Are there not dear children whose homes are sweet with the precious flowers, who will give some to the eager eyes gazing so wishfully? H. M. M. "The Voice of the Plowers.

Cehic View of the Census

late consus led to some queer scene e following is one of them :

Who is the head of this family ?" asked as numerator of an Irishwoman.

enumerator of an Irishwoman.

"That depends on circumstances," said she.

"If it's before eleven o'cleck, it's me husband; if after eleven, it's meself."

"Why this division?"

"Because, after that hour he's as drunk as a peer, and unable to take care of himself, let alone his family."

"What is his age?"

"Coming next Michael nas, he will lack a month of being as owld as Finnegan. You know Finnegan?"

"I don't, and if I did, it wouldn't help matters. How many male members have you in ters. How many male members have the femily?"

'Niver a one." "What, no boys at all?"
"Boys is it? Ah murther, go home! We have bors enough to whip four loaves before breakfast!"

"When were you married?"
"The day Pat Dyle left Tipperary for Ameriky! Ah! well do I know it. A sunshinler day never gilded the sky of swate ould Ireland."

"What was your husband before marriage?
widower or bachelor?" A widower or bachelor?"
"A widower, did you ssy? Ah! now go away wid your nonsense. It is the likes of me would take up with a second-hand? A widower, indade! May I never be blessed if I'd not rather live an ould maid, and bring up my family on buttermilk and praties."

A Here. Miss Pardor, in a recent work, relates the following interesting accedes:—
At the battle of Mentmirall, a young efficer, named Duroseer, chanced to be in attandance on the Emperor at the moment when it became essential to dispatch an order to one of the Generals of Division, and Napoleon hastily summoning him to his side, gave him instructions to deliver if without delay.

"Spare neither yourself nor horse, sir," he said sternly, "for there is not a moment to lose! and return at once to report to me that my order has been obeyed."

lose! and return at once to report to me that my order has been obeyed."

DURCHER galloped off amid a shower of shot and shells, and within a quarter of an hour he was again beside the Emperor. His duty was performed.

'You have behaved well, monsieur," said Napoleon when he had received his report: "you have a stout heart and a clear head, though you are still only a youngster. I give you a captain's brevet and attach you to my person. What is your name?" What is your name?

"Durosier, sire."
"It seems familiar to me. On what occasion have I before heard it?"
"I was the Colonel of the boy battalion, your majesty."
"Ab! I remember. Well, that is an additional reason why I should attach you to my person."
"It is too late, sire," murmured the young soldier.

"Too late, Captain Durosier, and why?"

'Sire, they have hit me," as he spoke he withdraw a handkerchief saturated with blood, from the breest of his ceat. "All will be over — Vire l' Empereur! Vive la France!"

He reeled for an instant in his saddle, and then fell heavily into the arms of an officer who had sprung forward to support him. TIMOLEON DUROSIER was a corpse.

'So young! so young! and so brave! and to die on his first battle field!" exclaimed the Emperor, as he bent down for an instant over

Emperor, as he bent down for an instant over the body, 'Poor boy! Poor boy!" Then putting spurs to his horse, he galloped off, as if unable to linger over so sad a specta-

Military News.

Lieut. JAMES O'BEIRNE is now in this city, recruiting for the 87th (Col. McComm's) Regi,

ment of M. Y. State Volunteers. The regimen has been highly complimented in Washington, by the bighest military authorities, but as its ommanding officers desire to bring up its num-

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

commanding officers desire to bring up its numbers to the highest standard, the following have been detailed to carry on the recruiting business in this city:

Major D. C. Merrow, corner 37th street and 6th Avenue, Empire House.

Capt. Frank McHuch, Clark's Hotel, 74 Chatham street.

Lieut. James G. Whiter, Page's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets.

Lieut. M. J. Weldow, 2d Ward Hotel, corner of York and Parl streets, Brooklyn.

Lieut. James D. Boylan, corner 22d street and 3d Avenue; also corner 56th street and 3d Avenue. d Averue. RIPLES FOR VOLUNTEER REGIM

Bighth, Col. BLEDKER; Twelfth, Col. WAL-WORTH; Sixteenth. Col. DAVIDS; Nineteenth, Col. CLARK and Twenty sixth, Col. CHRIS-TIAN, regimen's now at the seat of war, are alto be furnished with Enfield and Springfield rifles. Large numbers of Enfield rifles have of late to u received from England, and more are

coming by every steamer.

CARSON.—The Commissary General's depariment in this city, has just received eight 2C-pounder and two 10-pounder rifled cannon, nanufactured at C. M Spring, M. Y. The gun will be immediately mounted and shipped to so ne destination as yet unknown.

Capt. G. L. WILLARD, of the Eighth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company at New-port, Ky, where a large regular force is about to be

Dr. Simmons, of the Madical D partment, U. S. A hes been sent to the great camps of the West, to survey minutely the hospital regulations there, and to r p rt on their cond Mon.

Cincinnet is rapidly becoming one of the "capi als" of the regular army. For the past week th me t important rog-combatant movements to be chronic'ed have occurred there. O : the 9th, 4 am bulances, 136 horses, 33 wegons and 75 tents were sent to Western Virginir. Then 2,009 horses 3,006 sets of karness, 870 wegons, and 406 boxes of ordnesses were registered at the office of the Provi fer for the Arry. Mejor HANTLES, a large clothin. contractor for the service, also keeps his headqua

We have been favored with a general order is we have been favored with a general order is such by the commanding officer of the Department of California. After specifying various military movements already noticed, it contains this para-graph: "All officers charged with the care of pub-ic property will hold themselves in readiness, at all times, to protect it er, to protect it at every henerd. No property will ever be surrendered in this depart

Severe Shock of Earthquake Montreal, July 12 .- A severe shock of a certhquake was felt here at nine colock last even-ing, which leaved for several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Ganada West. Is O laiva City chimneys were blown down and sulidings shattered.

Prescott, C. W., July 12 .- An earthquake wa felt here last evening at 9 o'clock. The shocks were quite violent and lasted nearly a minute. Coburg, July 12. - About nize o'cleck we ex perienced a severe shock from an earthquake, which lasted about a minute.

Severe Torundo at Londonderry, N. H. Detruction of Property, etc. Manchester, N. H., July 12 .- A destructive

tomedo passed through Londond stry yesterday afternoon from the southwest. Several buildings were uncorf.d, a number of berns demelished, and orchards and crops ruined. The tornade swept about a third of a mile in width through valuable timber land, levelling everything of sixe, blockad-ing the roads, and doing damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The people were much frightened, and fled in all directions, but fortunately no one was injured.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston Boston, July 12 .- The Canada arrived at 6 P. M. Her mails were forwarded at 8.30 on the night train.

CITY NEWS.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA SYMPATHY MEAT-ING .- The meeting called at the Merchants Exchange last Friday afternoon, to initiate measures in aid of the loyal citizens of Western Virginia, owing to some misunderstanding to the time, did not come off, though quite a number of gentlemen had collected. The meeting will unquestionably be held soon, of which tue notice will be given. The fellowing letter, received by a gentleman of this city from the Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, member Congress from Western Virginia, was shown to the reporters and others :

Congress from Western Virginia, was shown to the reporters and others:

Whenever, Va. 21st June, 1861.
Gintlemer: Wasner great difficuty in obseining the necessary means to enable us to scoomplish our purpose of holding Virginis in the Usion, and are much embarrance for want of funds. We have to uniform our companies that salities in the service; we have to provide for the families of volunteers; we have to incur, daily, during the sittings of our Gonventies, an expense of from \$200 to \$5000 per day, with many other necessities nucleons to putting in motion a new gavernment. Very many of our delegates in convention are without means to pay their band, and cannot remain unless relieved. The writer of this has advanced out of his own pocket \$180 to enable them to remain in the convention, and has for various purposes, since the inauguration of the present or examine, expended upwards of \$1000: and he had not a deliar that ought to have been diverted from the payment of his own debus, and has several times found himself with our market money to purchase daily food for his children. Is has been suggested to us that if our situation was made known to you and our friends, they would raily to our satisface in this strucy e. An hancable cit zen of N.w York en class due his check for \$1,000; we have annos received from another source \$2,000, and the is all the aid we have no spare means, have reised a doughtbust many thousands, until they are exhausted. In a little while, when our Governers of the firm of the pinch with us.

Very respectfully. Joun S. Carlier.

American Bielle Sourery. — The stated

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. - The stated meeting of the Board, adjourned from the 4th inst., which was the first Thursday in the month, was held on the 11th inst., at half past three o'clock, P. M; WM. B CROSBY, Esq , in the chair, assisted by FRANCIS HALL

Rev. J. W. M LANE, D.D., read the 28th

P. alm and offered prayer.

One new auxiliary in Indiana was recognized nized.

Communications were presented from Agents in different parts of the home work, with interesting incidents, from Rev. R.P. Thomeson, Brownville, Texas, Agent in Mexico, stating the difficulty at this time of obtaining books, and saying that the country is now open for the distribution of the Scriptures; from Rev. Thomas Holburg, Port Sarnia, C. W., commending the American translation of the Oithwa Testament, and asking a supply for the rememblisg the American translation of the Ojibwa Testament, and asking a supply for the use of the Icdian Mussion in Canada; from Col. Roscutts, Geneva, in behalf of the Swistlalian Committee, giving the names and expenses of colporteurs employed in behalf of this Society, and asking additional appropriation on account of increased labor and expense of transportation; from Rev. Dr. Anderson of Baston, Secretary A. B. C. F. M., in regard to defraying the expense of making translations of the Scriptures; from the R.v. Jours Mxz, Secretary of the British and Foresign B ble Society, the Rev. Dr. Riggs, of Constantinople, and the Rsv. Isaac G. Buiss, in regard to the translation of the Bulgarian Testament; from the R.v. Pablo Sanchez, Gibraltar, in regard to the use and distribution of Spanish Bibles which had been sent to Marseilles; and from Rsv. Dr. Buidden, Bhanghae in regard to

Ray. Dr. BAIDGHAM, Shanghas in regard to the continued opening in China, and asking a supply of books. Grants of books were made to the Presby-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TERMS, CASH IN ADT Advertisements.—For every FOUR LINES, this was two words, or less, one day, 50 censs; two days, 50 censs; two days, 50 censs; two days, 51 censs; there days, 31; ext days, 51 Th. All Imme, took institute, eneme price each day.

Marriages and Dossha, 35 cents for each capture. Enough over the control of four lines, because of the capture of the captu

24 :neertions. Advertisements nowlesk P. M. This establishment

t-rien Brand of Missien, 200 Gesp-is by Mark, in the Banga tongue; 200. Offibwa Testaments for cit ribution in Canada Missions, to Sunday School Union of the Methodist Spiscopal Church; Ribbes and Testaments for national vessels at Postmouth, R. H.; Postuguese B bles and Chinese Testaments, for Demorara; books for the depository at Penn, Turksy; 500 Bibles and 600 Testaments in Portuguese, for Brand; books in English, Swedish, Dutch, and Borwegian, for distribution in Sharghas. Several grants were made it soldiers, besides what have been supplied hough cur a militaries; and books in several incusares, for distribution by captains of vessels calling to foreign ports. There were granted \$500 to the Swiss Italian Committee, to carry on their work.

War Items

THE CONVENTION OF INDIAN, called by GOV. HARRIS, of the Chickesews, was held on the 24th ult., but broke up in a row. A Ban Banax is Raronwan in the Black river canal feeder, which it is said, will take 15 days to repair.

THE STRANGE NEW WORLD HAS BEEN RADED; her injuries can be repaired in the course of a fortnight.

THE GAMBLESS in the army are respine a rich harvest, the volcateers taking to it readily to kill time.

A ZUNAVE COMPANY of deaf mutes has been formed at Hartford, Corn., they are drilled by signs, and march wi hout music.

THERE ARE NOW five burdred females employed by government in Circumsti in the manufacture of tens for the army.

THE LOUISVILLE Courier states, on the en-therity of a private letter, that Louisiana has sent 21 000 men to Virginia.

THE NAW ORLHANS Picagene baving desical
W. H. RUSSELL'S stated out of the impressment
of British subjects into the rebel army, the
Scitish Consul there in a letter corroborates
Mr. RUSSELL'S STATE OUT.
THE LOUISVILLE RECENTING OFFICER of

The Louisville Recreation Opplome of the rebel are y states that he has sent 2,000 men southward during the last 15 days, and that the Federal enlistment has not reached \$50 in the state during that time.

The Amount of Monny captured by the loyal Virginians, at the tank of Weston, turns out to be \$30,000 instead of \$27,000. Three thousand of the sum was owed to poor laborers, and they immediately received their times.

The Miller of the sum was owed to poor laborers, and they immediately received their times.

THE MILWARKER ZOWAYES have been presented with \$1 000 in gold by the several banks and bankses of Milwaukes as a testimonial of the appreciation of their services in quelling the late riot.

THE FACT THAT JIM LARM, of Kennes, draw the short term for Senator, shows that he is not a "long Lane"—at least not in the Senata. A SLAVAHOLDER with forty-five homes chattels, recently passed through Kentacky. He stated that he was bound further South—

into "God's Country." JUDGE CATRON REFUSED a habeas corpus of Capt. CANTRELL, confined at the arrenal at St. Louis, on the ground that the peritioner voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner. In the case of Ex-Senator Granus the west was granted.

was granted.

THE MONTGCMERY Confederation states up to the most reliable authority, that the people of Alabama through their Congressional representatives, will subscribe at least 7(0,000 bales of cotion toward the \$50,000,000 loan.

A NEW USE FOR THE ATLANTIC THEM-GRAPH WISH.—Stretch it, for M. BLOWDER to retarn to the United States upon. It's the only seture the shareholders are ever likely to get for their outlay.

THE WHOLE TOWN OF LINDEAY, C. W., was destroyed by fire on Friday week; 100 homes were burned down, at a cost of \$400,000.

AR AMENDMENT TO THE VOLUMERE BILL, reducing the pay of Cusplains has passed the S-nate if it goes into law, it is feared that the most efficient will resign from the inefficiency of the pay.

THE BUILTISH GOVERNMENT is having can

COMMODORE STRIGHAM has issued a letter of instruction to shipmasters, advising those who come from the West Indies, to keep on the outer edge of the Gulf Stream, in order to avoid capture.

A NATIONAL FLAG, subscribed for by Union Ladies' Monument Mesociation, will be raised on the Washington Monument, in a few days. THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE PRESERVED &

beautiful sag on the route, to the loss stock-lyn Regiment, it was borne by a young ladie, followed by a procession of Si young ladies, each representing a State. The Star Spangled Banner was sung, and speaking, music, de., were the order of the celebration.

were the order of the celebration.

RECEIVEGO THEIR PAY.—Most of the seldiers in and about Baltimore have been paid off. They received their hard-sarned money in gold, and, as a general thing, they forwarded their few dollars to mothers and fathers, to whom, in these dull times, the money will prove a great blessing.

MR. TOOMES, according to the Richmond correspondent of the Mamph's appeal, when importuned by an acquaintance for a clerkship in the State Department of the Confederate States, answered joundarly, "What med for a clerk? Why, I can carry the whole State Department in my bat."

Defection of Ger. Ler.—"A gentleman.

DEFECTION OF GEN. LEE. - "A gentlement from Richmond, inof high standing, direct from Richmond, in-forms us that he saw General Lux daily arm in arm with President Davis, most actively engaged in pushing forward the deterces of Ruhmond, and that he was heart and soul in

Ruhmond, and that he was heart and soul in the cause, working in every possible way to strengthen the condition of the Sputh, and render her triumph complete. This information we have from a source every way reliable."—Baltmore Republicas.

G. W. Coffin, Superistrender of Impiral Affairs has arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas. He was unable to penetrate the territory over 115 miles, being threatened with capture by eccasionists. His predecessee, Mr. Brotor, claims to hold the effice, by virtue of a commission from the c infederate states government, who, since the evacuation of the forts by the Federal troops, have confiscated money and provisions intended for the Imdiana.

An Ingident of 1812.—In a speech delive-

An incident of 1812.—In a speech delivered at Newark, N. J., Judge Corran in answer to a charge of cowardice made against General Scorr, produced a document which was sworn to a few years since, as part of the evidence of a soldier at Lundy's Lane, who stated in his affidavit that Gen. Scorr, after he was wounded, rode to where the soldier was stationed, "his neck, breast, and arms in a gore of bleod, which ran down his lega, and trickled from his boot upon the ground," and said to the commander of the line, "I am wunded and very weak; I want one of your young men to get up behind me and hold me on my horse." A young man threw down his nurket, and at one spring leaped upon the horse, and they swiftly galloped away to the na'n body of the army. The excitement produced by reading the document was tremendoes. Hundreds rose on their feet and gave mest vehament cheers, so that it was some minutes before the speaker could proceed. AN INCIDENT OF 1812,-In a speech deliv-

The Gentle Kain.

How pracefully the rain comes down
Upon the quist earth?
As get tly as the grace of God
Beside the loving hearth,

Where heart doth answer hear With purpose firm and true, And hand cleaps hand in love With all they say or do.

Where working man and working wife, As God hash given strugth, Euch other ald, each other cheer Throughout their journey's length,

O husband, love! O mother, leve! Ye are sacred guests on earth; Ye tell us of our Father's love As ye sit beside the hearth.

And even in the gestle rain His lessons may be heard, And gentle will the heart bess That listens to their word,